

# Production and Quality of Aggregates for Asphalt

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# Overview



✦ Production Process

✦ Quality Products

✦ Keys to OUR Success



# Production Process





# Mining Process

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## ✦ Stripping / Overburden Removal





# Mining Process

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# Mining Process

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✠ Material is hauled to  
primary crusher





# Mining Process

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✠ Material is hauled to primary crusher





# Mining Process

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## ✠ Gyratory Crusher





# Mining Process

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## ✠ Jaw Crusher

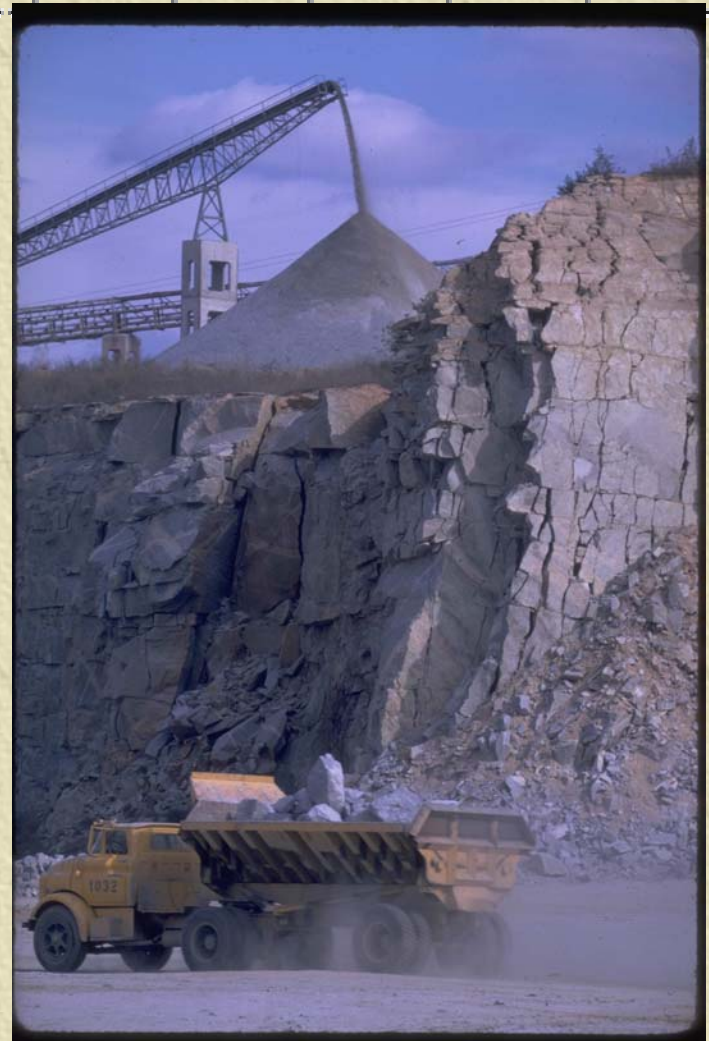




# Mining Process

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✠ Material then goes to a surge pile





# Mining Process

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- ✠ Material is screened
- ✠ Re-crushed
- ✠ Re-screened
- ✠ Until proper sized products are made



# Mining Process

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- ✠ Fractionated plants  
separate material into  
individual sizes
- ✠ Better control of end  
product gradations





# Mining Process

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✠ Final products are washed and placed in bins or stockpiles





# Mining Process

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✠ Final products are washed and placed in bins or stockpiles





# Mining Process

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✚ Final products are washed and placed in bins or stockpiles





# Mining Process

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✠ Products are loaded out and hauled to projects, asphalt plants, concrete plants, or other final destination





# Quality Products



# QC/QA

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✦ Excellence in “Quality Control” and “Quality Assurance” must have a team effort of everyone associated with the product from the top management through mining, production, handling, storage and shipments.



# Quality Control

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- ✱ The process of controlling the quality of aggregates, encompassing the process plant design, the techniques implemented in the processing, materials handling, stockpiling and load-out
- ✱ Control production to produce a quality product

# Quality Assurance

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- ✦ The dependable and accurate monitoring and documentation process to assure that the products shipped do indeed meet aggregate specifications.
- ✦ The customer gets what he expects!



# Georgia

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- ✧ Central and North Georgia are blessed with quality deposits
  - ✧ Each source is unique - mineralogy

# Oversize Material

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✱ Continuous mix plants do not have screening capabilities

✱ Oversize can occur from:

- ✱ Faulty shoot work
- ✱ Worn screens
- ✱ Stockpile contamination
- ✱ Hauler getting wrong material



# Gradation Fluctuation

✧ Some inherit fluctuation

Sand								
Sieve	3/8"	#4	#8	#16	#30	#50	#100	#200
% Passing	100	98.5	80.7	61.3	43.3	23.0	7.3	2.1
Std Dev	0.0	0.4	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.7	0.6	0.3
#7 Stone								
Sieve	3/4"	1/2"	3/8"	#4	#8			
% Passing	100	93.4	56.4	7.8	1.4			
Std Dev	0.0	2.0	4.8	1.7	0.3			

# Gradation Fluctuation

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- ✦ Variations in feed
- ✦ Screens blinding
- ✦ Screen wear
- ✦ Stockpile/load-out
- ✦ Multi-size material (#57)
- ✦ Mishandling of material



# Segregation

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✠ The separation of particle sizes.

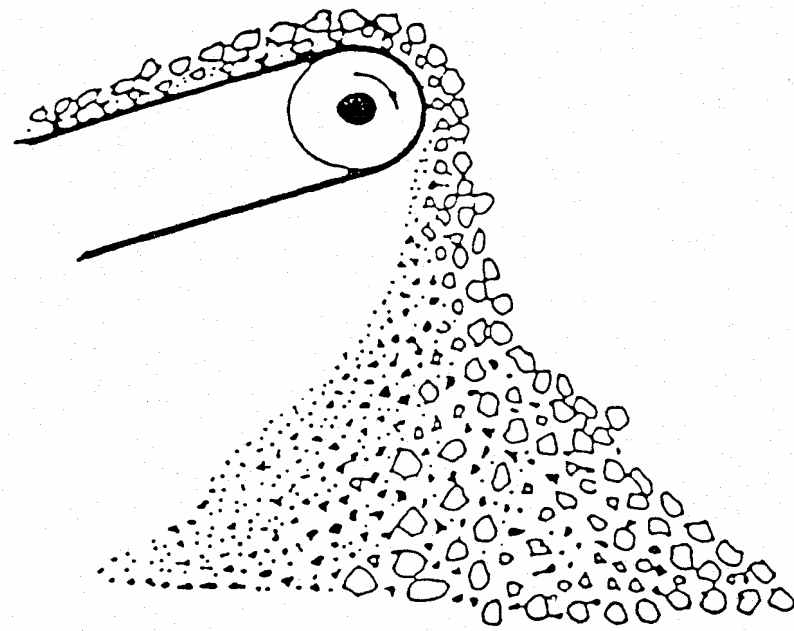
- Fine ---> Coarse

✠ Occurs whenever material is moved

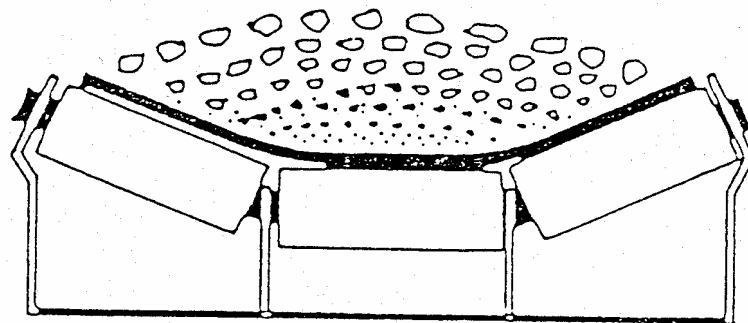
- Blasted, hauled, pushed, conveyed, dumped

✠ Segregation occurs worst in single cone stockpiles

- Fractionated plants w/ multiple gates
- Load-out bins
- Radial stackers



**Aggregate distribution from conveyor**



**Aggregate segregation on conveyor belt**



# Degradation

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- ✱ The breakdown of aggregate into smaller fractions.
- ✱ Caused by material transfer
  - ◆ conveyors
  - ◆ load-out bins
  - ◆ mixing and placing

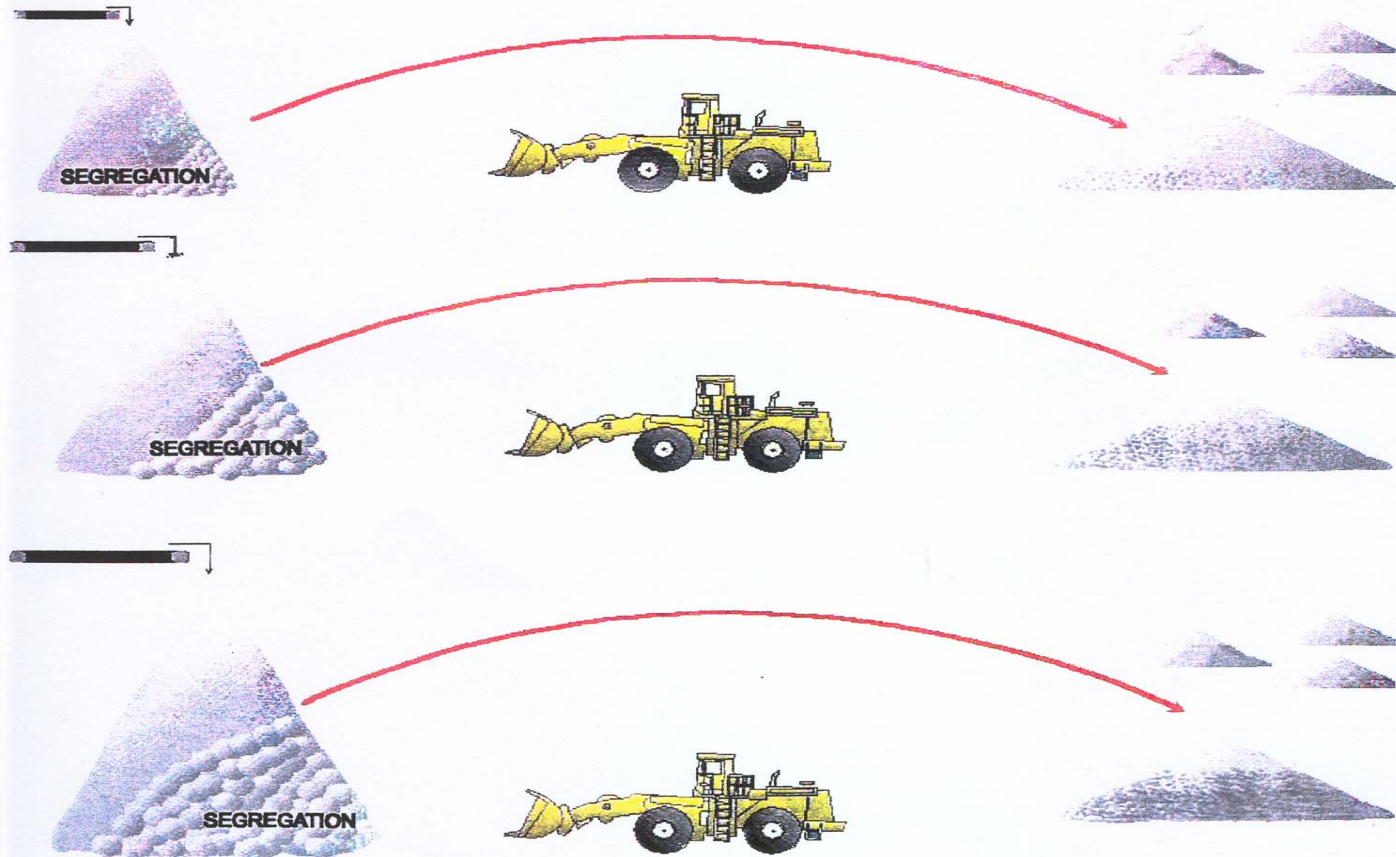


## RESTOCKING TIP

MOVE THE CONE FREQUENTLY AND CONTINUOUSLY

THE SMALLER THIS IS

THE BETTER THIS IS



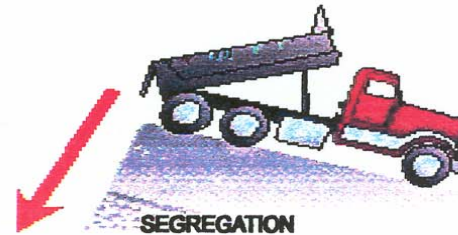
THE CONE CAN BECOME SO SEGREGATED THAT IT SIMPLY CANNOT BE RECLAIMED WITHIN SPECIFICATIONS. THIS IS PARTICULARLY TRUE WITH CLEAN STONE BECAUSE YOU CAN'T RAMP ON THE MATERIAL TO MIX LAYERS. IF YOU STOCKPILE FIVE LOADS THAT FAIL (TOO COARSE), YOU WILL SHIP FIVE LOADS THAT FAIL (TOO COARSE).



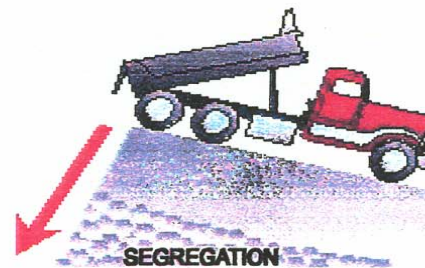


## IMPROPER STOCKPILE CONSTRUCTION

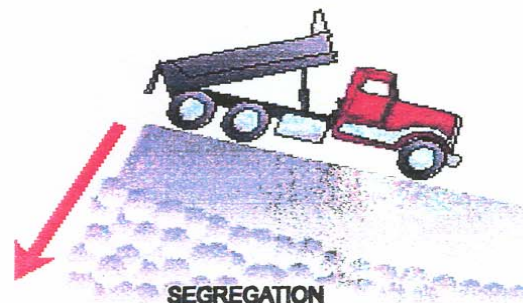
IF AN ENTIRE STOCKPILE IS ALLOWED TO BE BUILT BY RAMPING ONTO IT AND DUMPING EACH LOAD OVER THE END...



IT WILL **SEGREGATE** TO ITS FULLEST EXTENT...

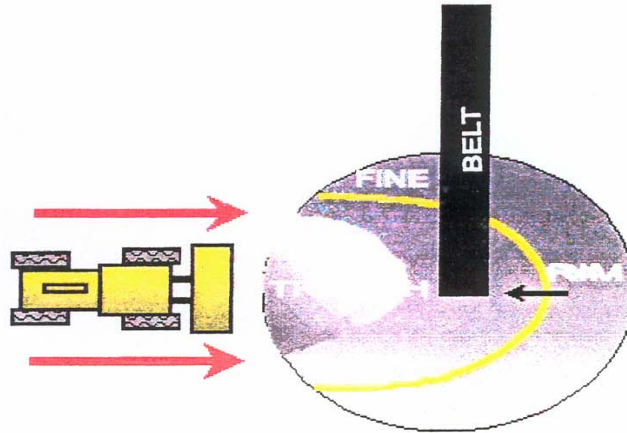


THE LARGER THE STOCKPILE BECOMES, THE **WORSE** THE PROBLEM IS.





## TO SHIP FROM PRODUCTION CONE

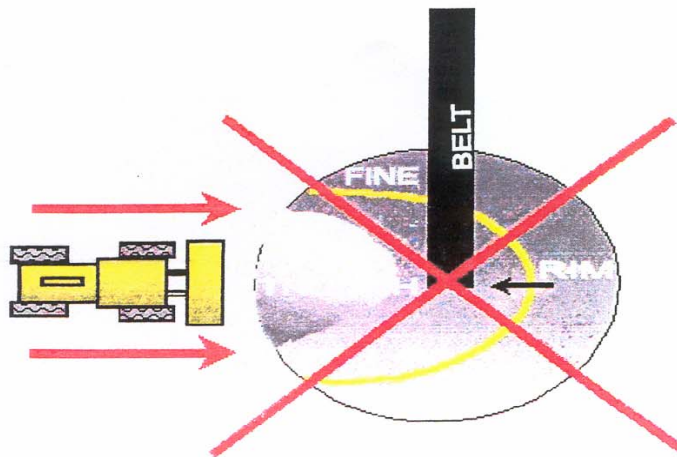


TO SHIP FROM THE PRODUCTION CONE  
THE LOADOUT MUST BE EQUAL TO PRODUCTION

REALISTICALLY THIS DOESN'T HAPPEN

THEREFORE

**NO SHIPPING  
FROM UNDER CONVEYORS**



THIS INCLUDES **NOT** SHIPPING FOR  
PRIVATE JOBS IF SOME MATERIAL IS  
BEING RESTOCKED FOR **D.O.T.** USE.



# IMPROPER LOADOUT METHODS

**DON'T**

**PULL THE BIN EMPTY**



**DON'T**

**LOAD FROM UNDER THE BELT**



**DON'T**

**DUMP OVER THE SIDE OR THE END OF A STOCKPILE**



**DON'T**

**DUMP PRODUCTION IN FRONT OF THE LOADING FACE**



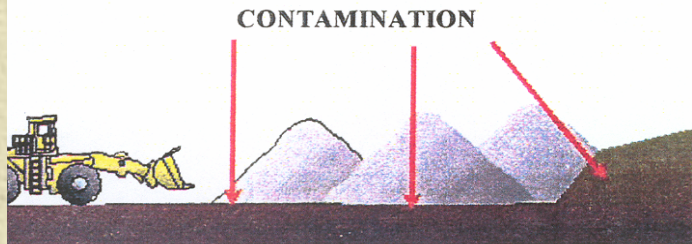
**DON'T**

**PUSH OVER THE LOADING FACE DURING ACTIVE USE**

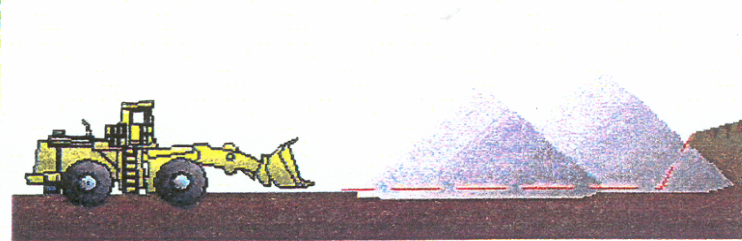


# STOCKPILING TECHNIQUES FOR CLEAN STONE

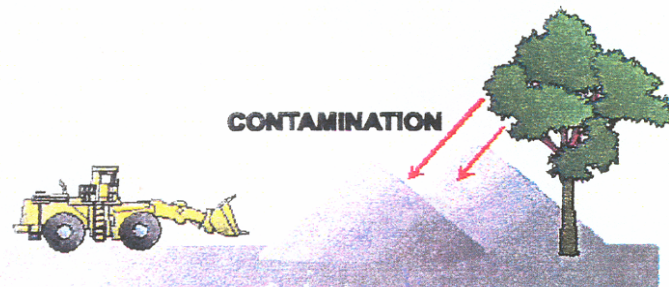
**DON'T** DIG UP THE MAT



**DO** KEEP THE BUCKET UP



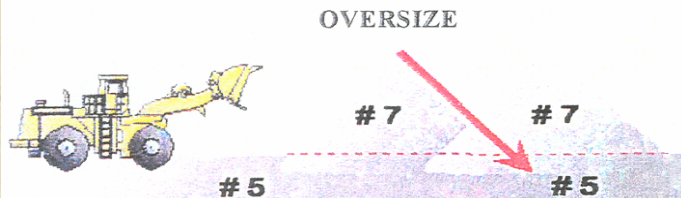
**DON'T** STOCKPILE  
NEAR CONTAMINANTS



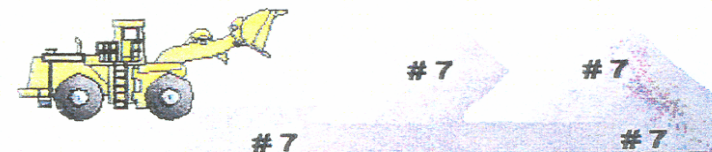
**DO** REMOVE CONTAMINANTS



**DON'T** STOCKPILE OVER  
LARGER SIZES



**DO** STOCKPILE OVER  
SAME SIZE OR SMALLER



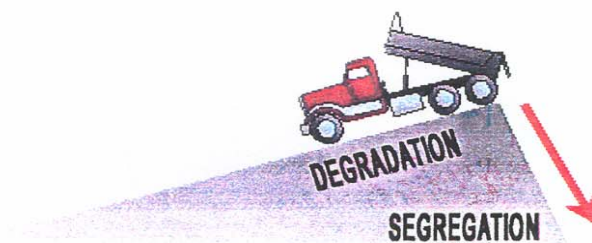


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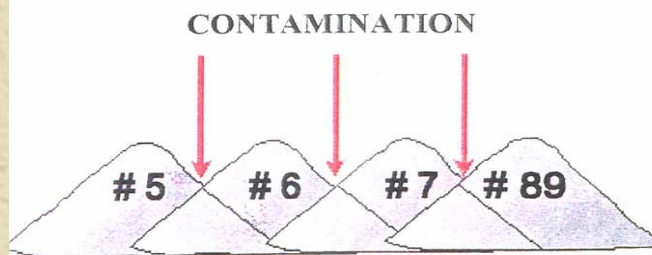
**DON'T** CONE UP



**DON'T** DUMP OVER THE END



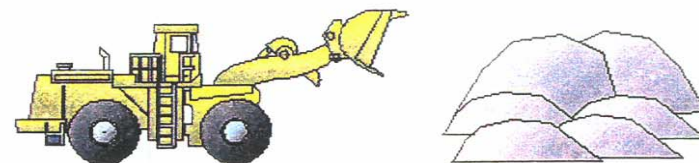
**DON'T** OVERLAP SIZES



**DO** DUMP TIGHTLY IN  
SINGLE PILES



**DO** STACK AS HIGH AS  
LOADER WILL REACH



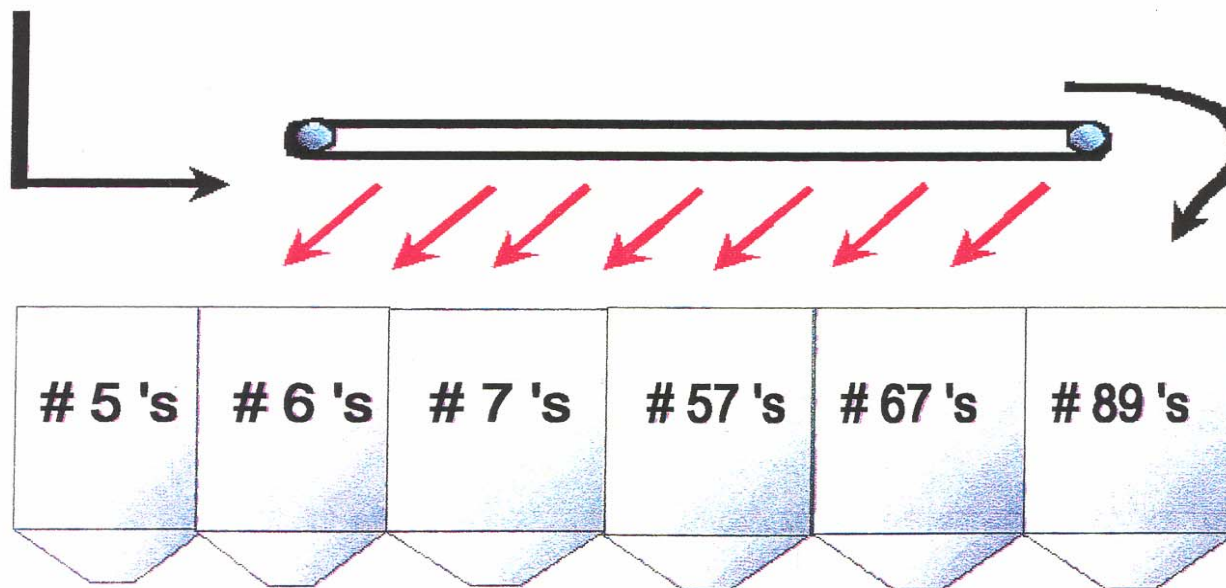
**DO** SEPARATE DIFFERENT SIZES



# BIN CONTAMINATION

THE MOST COMMON CONTAMINATIONS THAT OCCUR IN BINS ARE:

- A) OVERSIZE THAT HANGS IN THE BINS
- B) OVERSIZE THAT HANGS IN THE CHUTES
- C) OVERSIZE THAT BOUNCES FROM SCREENS OR CONVEYORS
- D) FINES AND DIRTY WATER THAT STICK TO CONVEYORS AND DRIBBLES OFF ONTO OTHER AGGREGATES

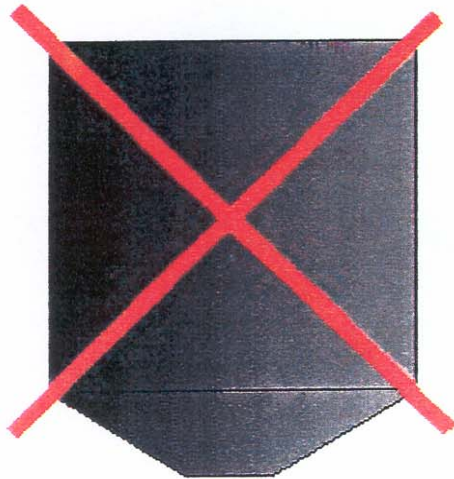


- CONTAMINATION FROM FINES IS TYPICALLY INSIGNIFICANT WHEN MATERIALS ARE STEADILY BEING LOADED OUT.
- CONTAMINATION BECOMES A PROBLEM WHEN A PARTICULAR BIN IS SUBJECTED TO IT FOR TOO LONG – INSPECT DAILY FOR FINES AND OVERSIZE.
- BE SURE TO INFORM THE SUPERVISOR OF WHAT YOU ARE OBSERVING – THERE MAY BE SOMETHING HE/SHE CAN DO TO MINIMIZE THIS TYPE OF CONTAMINATION.
- THERE IS NOTHING UNIQUE ABOUT THIS; IT HAPPENS ALL THE TIME. THE MAIN POINT HERE IS TO LOOK AT IT.
- BIN OPERATORS SHOULD ALSO CHECK TRUCK BEDS FOR CONTAMINATION PRIOR TO LOADING.



# BIN SEGREGATION AND DEGRADATION SOLUTION

**DON'T** EMPTY THE BIN WHILE IN THE PROCESS OF SHIPPING. LEAVING MATERIAL IN THE BIN BREAKS THE FALL. ROCK ON ROCK DOESN'T BREAK AS BAD AS ROCK ON METAL. IT ALSO INTERRUPTS AND DISTORTS THE SEGREGATION CYCLE.



DO LEAVE THE BIN  $\frac{1}{4}$  OR MORE FULL, PREFERABLY  $\frac{1}{3}$

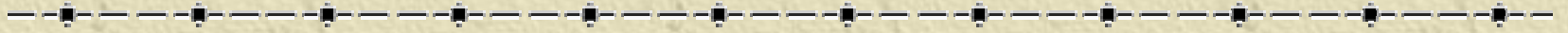
**DON'T  
EMPTY  
IT!**

# Moisture

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- ✧ Necessity for washed products
  - ✧ Low Inventory
  - ✧ Weather conditions



# Keys to OUR Success



# Communication

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- ✧ Discuss your needs with your suppliers
- ✧ Target gradations/consistency
- ✧ Moisture data
- ✧ Forecast quantities
- ✧ Planning for upcoming large projects



# Stockpile Management

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## ✠ Don't drain aggregate bins/stockpiles

- Easy to do as a tenant
- Allow for better drainage
- More consistent products

## ✠ Employ good stockpiling practices

- Don't run equipment on stockpiles
- Don't dump loads over large stockpiles
- Build stockpiles loader high
- Build over smaller size material

# QC/QA Program

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## ✦ Frequent testing

- Gradation
- Crusher Data
- Other physical properties

## ✦ Everyone is in QC/QA

- Examine stockpiles
  - Gradation
  - Oversize
  - Contamination
  - Quantities



# Innovations

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## ✧ Plant designs

- ✧ Fractionation
- ✧ Stockpiling Equipment
- ✧ Load-out systems

## ✧ Testing equipment

## ✧ Think outside the box!